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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY.  
Barometer 29.77

September 20, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 3 p.m. 76  
Humidity 91

(ESTABLISHED 1851)  
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September 20, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 83  
Humidity 92

8052 日六十月八

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

五拜禮 號十二月九年亥癸

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BRITISH ATTACK ON SIXTEEN-MILE FRONT.

#### BACK ON THE OLD MARCH LINE.

#### OVER SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

London, September 18.  
On a front of ten miles, between Goussancourt and Holcon, the old March line is now in the hands of the British.  
We have reached a line running westward of Goussancourt and Villers Guislain and eastwards of L'Empire, Horgicourt, Villers, Verguier, Berthancourt, Fresnoy and Holcon.

#### The First Great Aim.

Paris, September 18.  
The military expert of the newspaper *Evénement* foresees developments in the immediate future. He says henceforth the struggle will continue unintermittedly. Several sectors are equipped for an offensive, giving Marshal Foch a variety of choice. The first great aim is the smashing of the hinge of the Hindenburg Line behind the St. Quentin-Laon Line, causing the obliteration of the huge salient from Flanders to the Argonne.

#### A Fine British Feat.

London, September 18.  
Writing this evening, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—In to-day's fighting near St. Quentin the enemy fought doggedly, evidently with a clear conception of the great strategic importance of the ground. The weather helped in some measure by decreasing observation in the early stages, so that we were occasionally almost on top of the enemy before being observed. On the other hand, rain rendered the ground muddy, and it was difficult going in the gullies. The tanks contributed to our progress.

The Germans assembled considerable artillery along the front of attack, backed by long-range guns firing from well behind the Hindenburg Line, although the latter had to restrict their shooting to the comparatively few targets previously registered and did not seriously cause any obstacles to our advance.

The German Alpine Corps carried the brunt of the resistance, putting up a stout struggle around the key position of Epehy. The moral of some of the other enemy divisions is poor, and although the machine-guns generally stick to their guns until the last, the infantry shows a readiness to surrender.

The Australians made good progress on the right, capturing Anson Farm, which is a strong redoubt north of Fresnoy, and Villers, upon a spur dominating the St. Quentin Canal. The general impression is that it has been a good day for the Allies. The one spot at which comparatively little progress was made is around the point of the Franco-British liaison, but our guns are coming more and more into action in this section, taking a heavy toll of the concentrated infantry. The ground everywhere is well adapted for defence.

We gained some most important points of observation and achieved results of high value. Considering the density of the elastic system of defences, the advance was a very fine feat. A notable feature is the stiffer resistance which the enemy is offering. He has apparently strengthened his position with fresh reserves.

The latest news suggests a steadily improving situation.

#### Three Thousand Prisoners.

London, September 18.  
Reuter learns that this morning's British attack was on a front of fifteen miles. We penetrated to an average depth of three miles, took 3,000 prisoners and captured some guns. It was an attack with limited objectives, to pierce the old March line. The enemy fought well.

#### Over 6,000 Prisoners.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Troops belonging to the Third and Fourth British Armies attacked with complete success at 5.20 this morning on a front of about sixteen miles, between Holcon and Goussancourt. Our troops on the whole of this front, advancing in heavy storms of rain, carried the enemy's positions by assault, swept over the old British trench systems of March, 1918, and reached and captured the outer defences of the Hindenburg Line in wide sectors.

English and Scottish troops on the right captured Fresnoy le Petit, Berthancourt and Pontin, meeting and overcoming strong resistance, particularly on the extreme right.

On the right centre, two Australian Divisions captured Le Verguier, Villaret and Horgicourt. Pushing forward with great determination, they established themselves in the old German advanced positions westward and south-westward of Bellicourt, having penetrated the enemy's defences to a depth of three miles.

In the left centre, the 74th Yeomanry Division and other Divisions, composed of East County and London troops, captured Trepoux le Guerdard, Bonsey, Epehy and Peziers, also penetrating to a great depth.

Northward of Peziers, the 21st Division attacked over the northern portion of the sector, defended by it so gallantly on March 21 and 22. Having captured its old front trenches, with the strong point of Vancelle Farm, and beaten off a counter-attack, it pushed forward more than a mile beyond this line, capturing several hundred prisoners and a battery complete with teams.

On the left, English and Welsh troops carried the remainder of the high ground southward of Goussancourt, reaching the outskirts of Villers Guislain, and captured Gauche Wood.

We captured over 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns in the course of these successful operations.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says:—Enemy aircraft was less active on the 17th inst. The British carried out reconnaissance photography all day long, far beyond the German lines. We destroyed eleven and drove down five enemy machines. Ten British machines are missing. We heavily bombed three German aerodromes at night-time. We brought down three large hostile night bombers over our lines. One British night flier is missing. We dropped 29½ tons of bombs in twenty-four hours.

#### The German Version.

London, September 19.  
The German evening wireless message says:—The Anglo-French attacked on a wide front from Havrincourt Wood to the Somme. Counter-attacks are progressing. Our snipers penetrated the centre between Horgicourt and Ensigny Brook. Elsewhere the attacks failed.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### BRITISH ATTACK ON SIXTEEN-MILE FRONT.

#### Remarkable Features of British Advance.

London, September 19.  
Correspondents in France emphasize the stiffening of the enemy resistance, making yesterday's British advance all the more remarkable. German gun-power is unusually strong. The long-range and high-velocity guns employed draw a line of fire almost equal to a barrage across a wide extent of country. Hence for the first time for a long period, most of the British casualties are from shell splinters and not machine-gun bullets. This more intensive artillery gives an index of the strength of the British effort necessary to clear the ridges with numerous fortified villages lying immediately in front of the main Hindenburg Line, into which the Germans are being pushed by the irresistible British pressure.

An important feature of the advance is that the British have not merely passed their old line of March 21, but have attained their greatest success near Bellicourt, where the St. Quentin Canal, which is practically an integral part of the Hindenburg Line, runs for three or four miles underground. This tunnel begins near Bellicourt and ends near the villages of Ostet and L'Empire. The heights commanding the tunnel are now largely in British hands, and the Germans at this point cannot hope to oppose the advance of the tanks by flooding the country.

#### Substantial French Progress.

London, September 19.  
A French communiqué states:—During the day our troops, operating in conjunction with the British Army, progressed in the region west of St. Quentin.

Between Holcon and Ensigny le Grand, on a front of ten kilometres, notwithstanding desperate resistance, we advanced our lines to an average depth of two kilometres and reached the western outskirts of Fresnoy and Silecy. We captured Bary Wood and Fontaine les Clercs. Farther south, we hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt and have approached Ensigny le Grand. We took several hundred prisoners.

North of the Aisne, we continued to progress west of Joncy. The enemy delivered strong counter-attacks on the plateau east of Allemant, but our counter-attack drove back the enemy and resulted in fresh gains of ground and 130 prisoners.

#### French Nearing St. Quentin.

London, September 19.  
Writing last evening, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—General Dabney's Army continues to advance in the direction of St. Quentin in conjunction with the British to the north. It was resisted most vigorously by the Germans a few hundred yards in front of the Hindenburg Line which runs west of the town whose suburbs form part of its defences. Groups of infantry, lavishly supplied with machine-guns, are dotted about everywhere, endeavouring to hold up the advance, but vainly, for the French by alternating rushes with infiltration tactics are steadily progressing and are now only two miles from St. Quentin suburbs. They are already holding some of their old trenches on a wide stretch of front.

#### The Enemy Withdrawal.

London, September 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing last evening, says:—On the line in the St. Mihiel sector to Bnavaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, Wool, Hémont and between Jaulny and Bembercourt, just north of Vandières, south of Sampey to the old line east of Pont-a-Mousson, the enemy has been continuing his general withdrawal towards the position which now constitutes his line on our front. West of Solescourt Farm, he has been shelling the quarries we captured at Norroy.

The enemy continues to be active aerielly and he dropped bombs during the night of the 11th inst. on Pont-a-Mousson.

The prisoners are well fed, clothed and equipped, but of bad moral and inferior in type compared with those captured six months ago.

#### Significant Movements.

London, September 18.  
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing at 5 p.m. on the 18th inst., states:—Patrols report that the enemy is mining Haumont, suggesting an intention to leave, but he is strengthening dug-outs at strong points along the Hindenburg Line. Much movement of men and wagons is noted in the vicinity of Maré la Tour, Corbais and Chambley. Five prisoners have been taken belonging to the 14th Storm Battalion. Such battalions are never used for line work except when the enemy is hard pressed for reserves. Prisoners agreed at the lowness of their own moral and admitted that the Army is greatly discouraged by the Anglo-American successes.

## BRITISH AIRMEN BUSY.

#### East Coast Raiders Dispersed.

London, September 18.  
The Admiralty reports:—During the past forty-eight hours, Royal Air Force contingents, co-operating with the Navy, dropped thirteen tons of bombs on Barges docks and Mariasler Aerodrome. They destroyed eleven hostile machines and drove down seven unaccountable. Four British machines are missing.

Two seaplanes and two aeroplanes engaged a formation of five enemy seaplanes approaching the East Coast. One hostile machine was destroyed, the remainder retiring eastward.

## GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

#### Escort Fires on Youthful Soldiers.

London, September 19.  
The *Neues Volksblatt* reports a mutiny among German troops, mostly boys of eighteen, at Aix-la-Chapelle whilst proceeding to the front. An escort fired, killing eight and wounding many. Others drove into a train bang their rifles out of the windows.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE SALONICA OFFENSIVE.

#### A Magnificent Advance Registered.

London, September 18.  
In the Balkans the Allies have advanced ten miles on a front of twenty and have reached the Cerna River. They have captured over fifty guns. The Allied losses are slight. The Bulgars fought stubbornly on the 15th inst. Thereafter, without truce, their opposition was weak.

#### A Fifteen-Mile Penetration.

London, September 19.  
A French Eastern communiqué states:—Despite important reinforcements hastily brought up and a desperate defence, the Allied offensive continued successfully on the 17th inst. All the day's objectives were reached. Attacks developed on a front of thirty-five kilometres reached a maximum depth of fifteen. The Serbians, co-operating with French and Hellenic detachments, after a severe struggle captured the villages of Zovik and Stravina and the heights at Polchitoba and Bechicoin, northward of the river Grodzitsa.

The village of Grademitsa was captured, despite a fierce defence. In the centre, the Allies progressed on a crest rising from Kocac north-westward and gained a footing in the heights at Kuchukwamenar. Over fifty guns, including twenty of heavy calibre and very great booty were captured. The number of prisoners is incessantly growing.

The Allies have gained complete air supremacy, the airmen participating most actively in all directions.

#### The Advance Continues.

Paris, September 19.  
News from Salonica shows that enemy counter-attacks in the Kosiaka region, wherein Germans co-operated, were repulsed. The Allies are continuing to advance along the whole front. The villages of Grademitsa and Stravina have been captured. The enemy continues to abandon enormous material.

#### Future Possibilities.

Paris, September 19.  
Press military experts, analysing the Macedonian offensive, opine that the entire mass eastwards of the Cerna bend will soon be cleared up, enabling developments northwards of Monastir, Prilep, Veles and Istip, where the Bulgarians considered they were masters for evermore, should shortly be threatened.

## THE AUSTRIAN PEACE MOVE.

#### Mr. Hughes's Stinging Reply.

London, September 18.  
Speaking at a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel to Anglo Press delegates, Mr. Hughes, referring to the Austrian peace proposal, said the enemy, beaten on the battlefield, now sought to catch victory by camouflage. Mr. Balfour's reply certainly spoke for the Australians—(Cheers). President Wilson's reply was a most swift and most unerring blow at a weak joint in the enemies' armour. The enemy's peace bait had failed. The enemy would bait their hooks again, cunningly, a thousand times more if necessary, but the only peace which would be permitted must be a peace, dictated perhaps in Potsdam, which would ensure that the military power of Germany was for ever broken—(Cheers).

#### "The Man in White House."

Amsterdam, September 19.  
Commenting on President Wilson's reply to the Austrian peace Note, the *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states:—This cold, chilling echo, this cool rejection, has a more shattering effect than all the semi-official phrases that the man in White House could have used.

## FUTURE PEACE MOVES.

#### The Need for Allied Diplomatic Unity.

London, September 19.  
The *Times* says there is much curiosity in diplomatic circles as regards the channel through which the German peace offer was conveyed to Belgium. This and the failure of the Austro-German peace offensive, has revived among Allied diplomatists the question whether the Allied Governments should not establish the same unity of diplomatic control, similar to the Military unity already achieved. It is argued that the late peace offensive is probably a preliminary manoeuvre and may soon be followed by offensives more precise and less easy to meet. Even if the Allies decide that the Austro-Hungarian Note does not require a concerted Allied reply, though opinions differ on this point, it is suggested that certain diplomatic Versailles may be indispensable to meet future emergencies with absolute unanimity. Its establishment presupposes the drafting of a definite Allied peace policy as a basis of diplomacy, and it is argued that no time should be lost by the Allied Governments in giving this matter their earnest consideration.

## THE COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

#### Premier's Appeal to the Operatives.

London, September 17.  
Mr. Lloyd George has sent a letter to the Association of Operative Cotton Spinners appealing to the spinners, in the interests of the men fighting, to return to work and leave the decision of disputed matters in the hands of the Government after inquiry by a Tribunal to be immediately appointed by the Government.

#### Appeal to be Discussed.

London, September 17.  
The Press Bureau announces that as a result of a conference of representatives of the Operative Cotton Spinners Association, the Board of Trade and the Labour Ministry held in London to-day a meeting of the Executive of the Association and a special meeting of representatives will be held in Manchester to-morrow to discuss the Premier's appeal.

## THE SIBERIAN FRONT.

#### The Situation at Kazan.

Amsterdam, September 19.  
The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* states that the Cossack-Slovaks are strongly entrenched near Kazan, with plenty of artillery. It claims that Kazan is held by Soviet troops but is a mass heap of ruins.

(Continued on page 5.)

## TELEGRAMS.

#### (Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

### DEATH OF VISCOUNT MOTONO.

#### Japan's Foreign Minister.

Washington, Sept. 19.  
A message from Tokyo reports the death of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Motono. (Viscount Motono was formerly a translator in the Foreign Office, then he became a Counsellor and in 1896 was transferred to the Secretaryship of the Legation at Petrograd. In 1898 he was appointed Minister-Resident at Brussels and in 1901 Minister at Paris. He was a junior delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference at the Hague in 1899, and Ambassador at Petrograd from 1906 to 1916, when he was made Foreign Minister and raised to a Viscountcy. He was born in 1862.)

## THE SILVER MARKET.

#### London, Sept. 17.

The silver market is steady.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

#### Another Kidnapping Case.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed at the Supreme Court to-day.

Before the Chief Justice, Tang Hung-ohi was indicted on a charge of kidnapping on August 17, on the British steamer *Yinshan*, Tam Ngan-yeat, a boy five years of age. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. E. R. Raymond, G. M. X. vior, L. F. Ribeiro, L. A. Rose, S. Baker, C. L. Da Rosa and P. A. Cadario.

The Hon. Attorney General prosecuted and, in outlining the facts, said the case was a simple one but an interesting legal point was raised because, though the offence was committed in Canton, prisoner detained the child aboard a British steamer. The child was stolen in Canton, but the case came within the jurisdiction of this Court. Before another Act was passed in 1849, giving jurisdiction to Courts on land, a case of this sort would have been dealt with by the Lord High Admiral. The child's mother had formerly lived in the country, but her house had collapsed and she went to live in Canton. On the date in question the child went out and did not return. Subsequent events showed that a watchman on board the *s.s. Kinsman* saw the child sitting on a heap of cargo, with prisoner crying. The watchman asked prisoner what was the matter and who the child was and prisoner replied that he was his brother. He even went further and said the child was his blood brother. The watchman was not satisfied and prisoner said he was willing to be shot if what he had said was not true. This did not satisfy the watchman who tied up the prisoner and took charge of the boy. At the Police Station prisoner denied that he was kidnapping the child and said he had been sent out by the mother to look for him. He found him on the ship but as the vessel was sailing just as he got on, he could not land again. His Lordship sentenced prisoner to five years' hard labour and ordered that he receive 12 strokes of the birch.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

Ten Million Peace Suits.  
Ten million suits of clothes  
would be wanted in the first two  
years after the war, it was said at  
the opening of the Standard  
Clothing Exhibition at Birming-  
ham. Sir Charles Eyles said his  
department at Bradford was re-  
sponsible for every yard of cloth  
for the Army and Navy, which  
meant 20 millions a year.

\$10,000 in Diamonds  
Condemned.  
Four parcels of diamonds,  
valued at \$10,000, were condem-  
ned by the Prize Court recently.  
Three of the parcels were sent  
from Boudesbury and Amsterdam  
to Shanghai, and occurred for the  
Crown said that the value of these  
diamonds was about \$7,000 in  
1916 and nearly \$9,000 now.

\$200 For Horse's Portraits.  
Sporting books made good  
prices at Christie's recently. C. J.  
Apperley's "Life of a Sportsman"  
realised \$60, while a series of 13  
coloured portraits of the winning  
horses in the St. Leger Stakes at  
Doncaster, 1816-24, was sold for  
\$200. A work on bronzes of the  
Renaissance by Wilhelm Bode  
(from the collection of Mr. Pier-  
pont Morgan) went for \$52.

\$4,700 for a Pearl Necklace.  
At Christie's a beautiful single-  
row pearl necklace, composed of  
51 well-matched and graduated  
pearls of super-Orient, the prop-  
erty of the late Mrs. di Salda,  
was bought for \$4,700 by Mr.  
Rodriguez. The highest figure  
previously given at Christie's was  
\$41,370 for a Romney portrait.  
For the jewels sold yesterday over  
\$90,000 was paid, which is a  
record for a day's sale.

Debts of a Peer's Son.  
Affairs of Lord Sholto George  
Douglas, son of the late Marquis of  
Queensberry were examined at  
the London Bankruptcy Court  
recently. Prior to the death of  
his father in 1900 (said debtor),  
he received a voluntary allowance  
of \$300 per annum, but then  
became entitled to a fund of  
\$10,000, representing his share  
of the estate, and on which he  
subsisted until it was exhausted  
in 1909. During the next three  
years he was in America, but in  
1912 returned to this country, and  
was in receipt of a voluntary  
allowance of \$10 a week from a  
relative. The examination was  
closed, the accounts showing  
liabilities \$220, and assets nil.

Breeze in the Lords.  
A passage of arms occurred in  
the House of Lords not long ago  
between Earl Curzon and Lord  
Wimborne. The former said he  
had come to the House against  
his doctor's orders to contradict  
the statement that he invited  
Lord Wimborne to postpone his  
question with regard to von  
Kushmann's peace speech. What  
he did was to try to persuade the  
noble lord, in the public interest,  
to withdraw the motion altogether.  
For him to have put down a ques-  
tion of that delicate character  
without consulting the leader of  
the House was a most unusual  
proceeding. Lord Wimborne  
warmly repudiated the doctrine  
that members were not entitled  
to put down questions without the  
consent of the leader of the House,  
and the matter then dropped.

Lobsters and Pictures.  
An amusing story was related  
by Mr. Fisher, the Education  
Minister, at Dulwich College  
prize-giving. "I remember an  
eccentric, well-dressed French-  
man, a man of letters," he said,  
"who could be seen wandering at  
the Palais Royal, trailing behind  
him a large red lobster on a blue  
cord. To ladies who offered him  
the alternative of a pug, he was  
wont to reply, 'A lobster is a  
silent animal, a lobster is a  
serious animal, a lobster com-  
prehends the secrets of the deep.'  
(Laughter.) Dulwich College, he  
added, had the priceless collection  
of some of the most beautiful  
pictures in the world, and these  
would give a deep insight into  
the secrets of the deep. West-  
minster boys had the entire to  
the House of Commons, the boys  
at Dulwich had the entire to a  
gallery of pictures. 'All I can say  
is, give me the pictures. They  
are silent. (Laughter.) Depend  
upon it, if a lobster is to have  
any there there is a great deal to  
be said for making a picture  
gallery rather than a Parliament.'









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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

BELGIUM THE UNCONQUERABLE.

A few days ago there were rumours abroad that simultaneously with the Austrian peace overtures Germany had been making specious proposals to Belgium with a view to securing her neutrality for the remainder of the war. That there was good ground for these statements is now evident, inasmuch as a French newspaper asserts that the Huns suggested to the Belgians that they should conclude a separate peace, but that the latter, after consultation with the Allies, have decided absolutely to reject the proposal. There could, of course, be no other answer anticipated, for, despite all her terrible sufferings and anguish, Belgium has, all through the dreary years of the war, remained steadfast and loyal to those nations who in 1914 heeded her piteous cries for succour.

That Germany should seek to wean Belgium away from the Allied cause surprises no one. Such a step is fully in accord with the methods which she has employed throughout the war and which in more than one instance have been attended with success. Possibly she argued that if she had been able to count on Russia and Rumania, though not in possession of these countries, the task would be relatively easy with Belgium, still unbaptized wholly in German hands. But if she argued from any such basis, she reckoned without her host. Belgium has been ravaged and distressed in this war to a degree of which we can have little comprehension. She stood the early onslaughts of the enemy, saw her fair cities fall one after another into the Huns' hands, her people had to flock out of the country in thousands and those who remained were made the slaves of Germany and many of them compelled to aid the enemy in his military operations. More than that, the full rigour of German military law was enforced, no Belgian dared to have an opinion of his own, and huge levies were exacted on the slightest of excuses. With the facts thus, the Germans probably thought that they had killed the Belgian spirit, but there was one factor of which they failed to take account. They forgot that Belgium had a soul—a soul that has lived through troubles and trials that seldom fall to the lot of any nation. And it is that soul which speaks to day and which has given the Kaiser and his paid gang of oppressors a dignified and unambiguous rebuff. Though without a country at the moment to call their own, and through bleeding from the unhealed wounds of four years of the most intense suffering, the Belgian nation still has the courage to resist temptation and to spurn the German overtures. Belgium frankly tells the Germans that she will not sell her soul.

It is quite conceivable that, stung by the refusal, the Huns will renew their devilry in Belgium and that the distressed inhabitants of that occupied country may have new atrocities thrust upon them. That would be altogether in line with the bullying policy of the German militarists. But any such turn of events would only serve to steel the determination of the Belgians, whose soldiers are even now showing that they are a factor in the war. It would do more than that: it would re-kindle the righteous indignation of the whole of the Allies and increase their determination to punish the savages of Europe until they request for mercy. The freedom-loving Powers have sworn to liberate Belgium, who will never be tempted to go back upon those who are pledged to see her free again. Helpers and helped have formed a holy alliance which will withstand all the assaults of the enemy, till the day comes when the oppressor's heel is lifted and justice is done that brings salvation which has restored the German people and which has won, undying fame because of its noble stand for liberty and freedom.

## Another Sign.

An interesting sidelight on the recent Allied advances on the Western Front is to be found in a captured German document, a copy of which appeared in our issue of yesterday. This document, signed by General von Morgen, who incidentally is the General who made a hurried and ignominious retreat in a motor car at the early commencement of the Allies' attack on August 8, plausibly attempts to explain the enemy's retreat in the usual manner: "owing to military reasons, we allowed (sic) the English to occupy desolate enemy country." It exhorts its readers to defend the homes and families of the Fatherland, at the same time reminding them that they have always proved themselves more than a match for the English, "who only attack with dash when accompanied by tanks." How fatuous these reminders must seem to the weary German soldier, who after four years of war against the British must surely be in a position to put the fighting qualities of our troops at their true value. It only goes to show in what desperate straits the German leaders find themselves when they have to bolster up the flapping spirits of their men with such flimsy excuses and foolish praise.

## The New U. S. Ambassador.

The over-night cables contain the announcement of the appointment of Mr. John W. Davis, Solicitor General of the United States, as Ambassador to London, in the place of Dr. Page, recently resigned. The new Ambassador, who is a comparatively young man, being 45 years of age, has spent his life in the law and politics. For very many years prior to his appointment as Solicitor General in 1913, he took a most prominent part in the politics of West Virginia. He has been candidate for U. S. Senator and was elected to Congress some few years ago as a Democrat in what was a Republican district of Virginia, making a very remarkable canvass. His victory on this occasion showed him to be a very strong man, with a big future before him, and it was only to become Solicitor General, which is the next highest post to the Attorney Generalship in the Department of Justice, that he resigned his seat in Congress. He comes of a wealthy family, is a man of marked talents and appears to be in every way fitted for the important post to which he has now been appointed. He will most assuredly find a warm welcome awaiting him in London, where the retiring Ambassador made so many deep friendships.

## An Unhappy Family.

Our enemies are by no means a happy family at present. It is now known that the Austrian peace manoeuvre was made with the full consent of the Germans—possibly at their instigation—but not until there had been what is significantly termed "an animated exchange of views" between the two Governments. That Germany and Austria-Hungary are getting more and more at loggerheads is shown by the bitter complaints of the Huns at the impotence of the Austro-Hungarian Government to stem the rising tide of Czech-Slovak demands and by a German writer's chagrin at the *laissez faire* attitude of the Austrians therewith. There is now ample evidence to show that the British and American recognition of the Czechs' independence was a diplomatic move of the highest value, for it is put on record that the latter's agitation has taken on fresh energy since that development. The whole point is that the Austrian Government is no longer able to stop the separatist tendencies of the Slav races, and what that will eventually mean Germany knows full well. Our enemies have vainly tried to sow dissension between the Entente Powers by their latest peace move, the rejection of which only adds to the growing feelings of ill-will between themselves. The near future should witness some important changes in the relations between the enemy States, especially in view of the fresh Allied successes on more than one front.

## DAY BY DAY.

IF WE ARE GRATEFUL FOR THE LEAST, WE ARE WORTHY TO RECEIVE GREATER THINGS.

## To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the Franco-British offensive from Salonica, supporting the Serbians in Macedonia.

## The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 8 3/16d.

## Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9 p.m. yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon W. of the Ladrones or Mariana Islands, moving W. or W.N.W."

## Obstructions.

Several Chinese were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with causing obstructions by placing their wares in the public roads, thereby causing inconvenience to pedestrians. His Worship imposed fines of \$5 in each case.

## Robbed a Lame Hawker.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching \$5.67 from a lame hawker. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. The defendant, in giving evidence, said that he did not steal the money. If he did, he would have run away. His Worship was not satisfied with his explanation and sentenced him to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## A Dangerous Proceedure.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with throwing down five or six large pieces of wood from the third floor of Prince's Building. Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted. The facts of the case were that on the 18th instant, at about 11 a.m., the defendant was engaged to raise a safe from the street, to the third floor of Prince's Building. After the safe had been raised, the defendant threw down the wood into the street, thereby endangering the public. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said that his men who were engaged in removing the pieces of wood, did not catch them properly so they slipped into the street. Inspector O'Sullivan said that Sgt. Floyd saw the defendant deliberately throwing the wood down. His Worship imposed a fine of \$20.

## Assault in a Garage.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with assaulting another Chinese, at the Mercury Garage. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the complainant and said that the parties were quite willing to withdraw the charge on certain terms. The defendant was also willing to abide by these terms. They were that the defendant should pay the complainant \$10 as compensation, and be bound over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour. Inspector O'Sullivan said that the injuries were only deep scratches. His Worship said he was going to record a conviction against defendant, also making an order that he should pay \$10 into Court which would be paid over to the complainant as compensation. He would also bind him over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months.

## Alleged Theft of Uniform.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing a jacket, trousers and a hat, all being parts of a military hospital uniform. Sgt. Pitt, B.A.M.C., in giving evidence, said that the defendant had been employed as a ward boy for about twelve months. He identified the articles produced, as belonging to the ward. On a certain day defendant left the hospital's service, and instead of returning the goods took them away. Defendant, in giving evidence, said he was at present unemployed. He gave instructions to one of his friends that in case the other clothes of the hospital ward should come down, he was to hand the uniform to the colleague so that he might take it back to the military authorities. His Worship remanded the defendant in Police custody till to-morrow, so that he might be able to find his friend.

## ROBBIE'S LETTERS: III.

To his Nephew in France.

Hongkong, 19th Sept. 1918.

Dear Allick,

Man, ye're last letter was fine, even if it had no news in it. What I would like to know though, is just where ye are and where ye're going, but I suppose the Censor would stop that for fear the information would help the enemy in this part of the world. I see I'll just have to content myself for another four years or so till Conan Doyle's History of the War tells me about it.

This is me American week, for the principal item on the bill of fare the past few days is the out of the round served up by the Americans at St. Michel and, to judge from the equals of the peace party from Potsdam, friend Fritz has now got more medicine into his system than he can comfortably hold. From a 's' account a' that affair the Americans were like the man trying to earn an honest dollar—they hadn't any competition, so to speak. Aye, an uppercut like that brings tears to their eyes. Ye mind the story of the editor telling the young reporter that if he saw Jones dog biting a man on the street never to let on, for that wasna' news, but if, on the other hand, he saw Jones himself biting a dog he was to write three columns on the spot and take a taxi to the office so's they'd get it in the next edition. Well, it was the German dog that got bitten this week and we were properly impressed with the news. Judging from the temper o' our Allies at the minute, this peace talk no more fits into the general scheme o' things than a calypso does in a stringed orchestra. Aye, there's no a doubt but what this is the open season for Germans as well as grouse. Ye were inclined to mindoot me, but didn't I tell ye just to wait till the Americans got started? You're like a lot more o' Hongkong folk; ye got your first ideas o' the American nation from seeing a wheen American sailors running races in rickshaws along Queen's Road. What ye saw was just 95 per cent animal spirits and 5 per cent the other. Even the business man here, before the war, always associated an American with a dry cigar and proposition, but I've been with them and I've worked alongside them and I know better, and the best proof o' what I've aye tell ye is last week-end's work. Man, before this war there wasna a hair to draw between ye—that is, British and Americans—for racial prejudice, which is another name for sheer ignorance. "But what's the use of being ignorant if ye don't show it? Till the Americans came into this war ye were just like a lot more o' yer kind, ye had no more ideas o' the true American than I have o' the predominating style o' architecture in Mars.

This awfu' war is going to teach us more about our friends than about our enemies, and, in this way, has missionaries about tenth from the head of the list. And mark me words, one of the most important lessons to both us and the Germans is that the American never knows when he's beaten. I learnt me lesson about that when I was at Panama—no at the Exposition, but at Gatun. If ye tell an American he's beaten, the more he believes ye the worse it will be for ye. The Germans, on the other hand, were born licked and they lick them that licks them. If that wasna' so, there wouldn't be such folk in the world to-day as the Kaiser and Hindenberg. So if that's grant ed, then a' the Allies has got to do is to make the German more feared for them than they are for the Potsdam pirate and the rest o' his gang. This war is going to come to a corner and when it gets there it's going round it quick. The corner o' the war is the German mind. Until we get to that corner we may as well try and wipe a bit o' ice dry on a hot day as try and make Heils understand.

When I'm on the Americans I may as well finish off the job properly. Before this war most o' our folk thought American women were a' sleep, gum and

## A SNATCHER PUNISHED.

"Running to Catch the Ferry."

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with snatching a purse containing \$12.30 from another Chinese in Des Voeux Road, near the Sincere Company's store.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan, who prosecuted, said that the complainant came out of the Sincere Company's premises and was just entering a ricksha when the defendant came up, snatched his purse and ran away. A cry was raised and two Police Reserve constables gave chase. They saw the defendant taking out the purse from his pocket and throwing it away. The money was secured by the Reserve constables.

The complainant in giving evidence corroborated the statement made by Inspector O'Sullivan.

P. O. (R.) 784 Thomas said he was in Des Voeux Road Central near Sincere's at about 4 p.m. He was in plain clothes at the time. He saw the defendant throwing out something from his pocket and running away. He chased the defendant and arrested him.

P. O. (R.) 522 de Cruz, gave evidence that he went to Sincere's on some business. When his ricksha was passing the complainant, he saw the defendant taking out a purse from the complainant's pocket. He gave chase and had the man arrested.

Defendant denied stealing, and said he was running to catch the Hanchow ferry.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## AMERICA AND JAPAN'S NOTE.

Reply Couched in Friendly Terms.

The Jiji undertakes that the U.S. Government has forwarded to the Tokyo Government its reply to the much-talked of Note regarding the increased dispatch of troops, though the Note was not of such a nature as to require a reply.

The Jiji is not in a position to give details of the American communication, but learns that it is couched in friendly terms, and is by no means to be construed as a protest. Having obtained America's reply, the Jiji says, there will be no occasion to hold another meeting of the Diplomatic Advisory Council next week, as was originally arranged.

## Bridge Maxims.

We have received a copy of "Bridge Maxims" by "Khan-hoo," which has been published by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. The little booklet is full of useful advice on bridge-playing and will no doubt command a ready sale.

obatter and that in hotels they didn't eat their soup-eating from the tiffin of the spoon, so to speak, and lived a' their emotions in italics. Judging from the stories in the *Sunday Evening Post* the American working girl says appeared to have a constant struggle to be patty though ill-nourished and to be aye wondering if she would have an egg for breakfast or a new hat. As with the men, our notions about the women were a' wrong, for just look how they got on to this Red Cross work. Before the war, opportunities to show their worth were as scarce as real charity towards society ladies. But that's all done away with now, for from the bomb-blast right up to them that belong to the finest of hand-polished, inlaid mahogany families they're a' doing their bit with a will. Even the dollar princesses, I'm led to understand, have left a' their social activities in cold storage till the end of the war and have taken on war work of a kind that has done more to help the American soldier in his quiet training than a' the King's Regulations that were printed.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY

Informality in official statements is often pleasing, and may be expected from America. Some time ago a telegram reached Whitehall to this effect:—"To the Admiralty, London.—From—, Commander of Torpedo-boat Destroyer—, of the U.S. Navy. A stiff scrap just over, ending by our sinking two U boats, saving most of crews; in lat. 2. 12 long. y. 34. And where am I?" The news was received with proper joy. Reference proved that the names of the captain and of his ship were correct; but what was the meaning of the last words, "And where am I?" The document passed from one official to another, who all said, gravely, that the lat. and long. being so carefully given, the officer seemed to be well aware of his position. It was resolved to apply to the American Embassy. There the document created more laughter than solemnity, for it was at once explained that the words were a colloquialism, meaning—"Haven't I done well?" or something of the kind. Which being known, if our information is true, the reply was sent that he was "First in the First Class."

The country accepts a trade unionist like Mr. Clynes in a high office of State with the utmost composure, as indeed it should, but one begins to forget that until twelve years ago the working classes had very little of their own social composition in the House of Commons and practically none in the Government. Any time last century—at any rate after 1832—there were men in the House of Commons who had been born into the working class—heroes of Samuel Smiles—but they had ceased to belong to it, and their election to Parliament was about the best possible certificate to that effect. It was as late as 1874 that two men were elected right out of the ranks of the working class. They were Mr. Thomas Burt (for Morpeth) and Mr. Alexander Macdonald (for Stafford). These were the first of their class in the House, and Mr. Burt had the further distinction of being the first Privy Counsellor who had made a living in the mine.

The man who, moved by a sense of his country's or his family's needs, has undertaken an allotment has found himself rewarded by a grateful country with a qualification for a local government vote. It is in the great law for the registration of the people that anybody of mature age who rents land of any extent in any area is entitled to a local government vote in that area; and so the man or woman who pays 1s. 6d. or 10s. a year for a plot of 360 square yards in which to cultivate potatoes and cabbages can claim a voice in the local government of the district in which the land is situated. Let it not be regarded as a detraction from the country's gratitude that in most instances this qualification is either unnecessary or useless. A man may not use two local government votes at the same election, and allotment-holders with no other qualification than their tenancy of land are few. The second qualification will be of value only when it relates to a holding in another local government area and even then only when a by-election occurs.

An edifying list of non-useful occupations has been issued by the New York Police Commissioner in order to assist the men under his authority in enforcing the new Anti-Lodging Law. An expert in the American vocabulary would be needed to interpret for a British reader some of the items in this catalogue. Among the persons who are now warned to be take themselves to some calling of greater service to the community are unlicensed baggage-smashers, unlicensed porters, saloon idlers and hangers on, stearns and barkers for night-seeing cars and hide-shows, corner-loafers, wood-choppers along the street front, semi-professional and amateur baseball players, hotel loungers, ballroom board-loungers, shirtlifters, dope fiends, gamblers, gamblers, gamblers and boys stockholders.



## HONGKONG WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

## Some Further Acknowledgments.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, writes as follows:—

The extracts that follow are made from a great number of further acknowledgments of subscriptions, including the acknowledgments of the St. George's Day total, which was remitted through the War Charities Committee. Mr. Murray Stewart carried out all the details of the distribution.

The subscriptions of \$8,000 and \$5,000 to the King George's Fund for sailors were recognised by special letters of acknowledgment signed by the Chairman H. B. H. the Duke of Connaught to the War Charities and the St. George's Committee. The former reads:—

Sir, I have heard with great pleasure that a gift of \$8,000 has been made as a donation to King George's Fund for Sailors, and also that this sum is derived from monies raised by public subscription in the Colony of Hongkong, and administered by the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

As Chairman of the General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors I wish to convey to you an expression of great appreciation and thanks for this magnificent gift, and I would ask you to convey this expression of thanks both to the Members of the Hongkong War Charities Committee and to all those residents in the Colony of Hongkong through whose generosity this gift originated.

I know only too well the admiration and esteem which is felt throughout the whole Empire for the endurance and self-sacrifice of British seamen, and it is a source of much encouragement to all those who have the interests of King George's Fund at heart to feel that it provides a channel through which a practical expression of gratitude can be made by the people of the Empire to those who have upheld the best traditions of the sea.

Believe me,  
Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR,  
Chairman.

H. E. M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, writes:—  
I am in receipt to-day of your letter of 13th June enclosing cheque of \$1,500 as a donation to the French Red Cross Society from the Hongkong St. George's Society. I have handed this sum to the British Committee of the French Red Cross to be administered by them in the name of the generous donors.

The interests of Britain and France are more closely than ever interwoven, and the immense odds of this struggle for humanity fall heavily upon the shoulders of us all. The geographical position of France, however, has brought upon our country burdens which are only made bearable by the knowledge of the sympathy and of the unstinted support of our great Allies throughout the world.

Of the innumerable tokens which I have received of your Empire's depth of understanding of France, and of what the War means to her, none have been more notable than the repeated gifts from the Colony of Hongkong. It is, therefore, with a deep sense of gratitude that I beg of you to convey my thanks on behalf of France and of her wounded sons to every member of the Hongkong St. George's Society who has been instrumental in placing this magnificent sum at the disposal of the Red Cross.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Yours very truly,  
(Sd) PAUL CAMBON.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, Hon. Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, writes:—  
We are just completing two huts at Saltapa which is a very large camp with something like 19,000 men in the Canterbury area. We shall be glad to use your money for the two huts and name them both after the donors if you agree. I think you could not have better ones for your money.

Two home huts one at Parfett and another at Hurst Park, which have just been requisitioned as urgently needed, have been provided out of the St. George's Day subscriptions and marked "Presented by St. George's Society, Hongkong."

From the Central Prisoners of War Committee:—

We are indeed indebted to many good friends in Hongkong. The money now sent (\$2,800 by the St. George's Society) will be utilised for the benefit of prisoners of the Royal Welsh Fencibles, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The West Yorks Regiment and the Labour Battalion, and separately from the prisoners for whom we are utilising the contributions of the War Charities Committee.

The Mayor of Dover writes:—  
The principal object of the Dover Patrol Fund is to give immediate relief to the widows or others who have depended on the deceased and who so frequently need such relief pending receipt of assistance from the Government. Frequently also the widows or parents come to this town when they receive the news of the death of the husband or son when they are cared for by my Committee during the time they stay here.

I may add that in order that there shall be no overlapping in the distribution of our funds I am in constant touch with the Grand Fleet Fund and with the Navy League and all cases brought forward for relief are carefully investigated without forgetting the primary object "Immediate Relief."

I shall be glad if you will kindly convey to the St. George's Committee my deep sense of gratitude for their generosity.

Sir Arthur Pearson writes to the St. George's Society:—

A tablet recording the circumstances of this donation (\$1,500 by the St. George's Society) is being erected in the Hall of the National Institute for the Blind, which is, as is generally known, responsible for the Aftercare of the men who pass through St. Dunstan's.

It is my great wish that the many new recruits who, I fear, must join what is now so familiarly known as the "Dark Regiment" before the War is brought to a close, shall in every way be afforded the same opportunities and advantages enjoyed by those who, now glory in the name of "old St. Dunstan." The generous support given by your Society, and our many other kindly sympathisers in Hongkong, goes far to allay any anxiety I may feel on this score, and is a happy augury for the future of the unknown numbers who may have to fight life's battle under such new and difficult conditions.

Chairman, Queen Mary's Royal Naval Hospital, Southend-on-sea writes:—

The Committee of this Hospital so cordially appreciate the generosity of the Hongkong War Charities Fund, as shown by the contributions received from them, that they beg to ask permission to call one of the Wards "The Hong Kong" Ward, in order to more closely identify this Hospital with Hongkong which is in so many ways bound up with the British Navy.

The Hospital was founded in August 1914, and is the largest voluntary War Hospital in the United Kingdom, its position immediately overlooking the Estuary of the Thames being particularly suitable for Naval cases.

At the request of the Admiralty, the Wards were opened to receive Belgian wounded from the Battles of Liege and Antwerp, and these were succeeded by casualties directly from the British Expeditionary Forces during the earlier battles in Flanders.

Subsequently more accommodation being required for Naval cases the whole of the 350 beds were placed at the disposal of the Admiralty who have kept them constantly filled—a Naval Ambulance Train bringing fresh patients each week.

In all 7,000 patients have been treated and 1,900 operations performed by the Medical Staff. Notwithstanding the fact that every kind of case has been taken

we have been fortunate in having only 49 deaths during the 3½ years the Hospital has been open, a percentage of less than 5/8 of 1 per cent.

Recently we have experienced great pressure on our beds, owing to the large number of casualties we have received from the historic actions at Zeebrugge and Ostend, and we have been requested if possible, to provide a further 50 beds to meet emergencies.

The acknowledgment from which these few extracts are taken would make a small volume: many and not the least interesting of them are from "smaller charities" which are "discovered" and dealt with by Mr. Stewart out of the sums remitted for distribution at his discretion. He writes:—

"I have made a new departure in contributing to Comforts Fund for Soldiers at various Hospitals, believing that good work is being done in cheering up the wounded by such means as are provided by those funds. I hope your Committee will approve. If they do approve, a considerable field for future distributions will open out."

"Another new departure is the contribution I have made to a new Club for soldiers deserviced in the war. The misfortune of men thus disabled has hitherto escaped public attention. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Pensions a start is being made in the direction of remedying this. St. Dunstan's having had so much I thought this Deserviced Soldier's Club might well have a little."

"As regards the Orthopaedic Hospitals, in view of the good work they are doing in providing artificial limbs, I am sure you will agree that it is proper to support them."

There can be no doubt that the Community will entirely approve his views: and an answer in this sense has been sent to him.

## Tennis Matches Postponed.

We are asked to state that on account of the bad weather, the O.R.C. "At Home" and the Tennis League matches between the Champions and the Best in Division A, B and C, fixed for tomorrow afternoon, are postponed to some other date, which will be notified later.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY the 8th day of October 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, No. 6 Pedder Street Hongkong for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 19th day of September 1918.

That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

Dated the 20th day of September 1918.

By order of the Directors,  
JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO. LTD.  
General Managers.

## LOST.

LOST or Strayed from Pokfulam Wire Haired TERRIER DOG. White with Brown Ears, long tail answers to Name of Squibs. Information to G. H. Wilson of Robertson, Wilson & Co., 9, Beaconsfield Arcade, will oblige.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

**FRESH MILK**

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

**FRESH CREAM**

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

**"ARROW"**

COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL.

WEAR WELL.

AND ARE

WELL MADE

TRADE **ARROW** MARK  
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

**FAIRALL & CO.**

ARE SHOWING

**NEW VOILE BLOUSES**

WHITE and COLOURED

WIDE LEATHER BELTS

HANDKERCHIEFS

COLLARS FRONTS

As now Worn.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th 1918 at 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:—

Report and accounts for 1917-1918

Election of Officers for 1918-1919

General

L. J. BLACKBURN.

Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 19th Sept. 1918.

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that the opening of the New Ground will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.

Members, friends and members of other sporting clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.

L. J. BLACKBURN.

Hon. Secretary.

Kowloon, 19th Sept. 1918.

## TO STOP ADVERTISING

IS TO SHOW

**THE WHITE FLAG**

Advertising is Ammunition and the Big Gun is the DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND

ORDINARY ANNUAL

MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above

Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower

Albert Road, Hongkong, on

SATURDAY the 5th day of

October, 1918, at 12 NOON for the

purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd September to 5th

October, 1918, both day inclusive.

By Order,

M. MANUK,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1918.

## BELTS

WHITE CANVAS WASHING BELTS

comfortable and durable

\$1.00 Each.

COLOURED LEATHER BELTS

Black, Tan and Grey.

\$2.50 Each.

ALL LENGTHS IN STOCK, 30 TO 46 INCHES.

**MACKINTOSH**

CO. LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 22.

**Powell Ltd**  
TELEPHONE 346

## TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Special Show

OF

NEW AUTUMN

FLANNEL

SUITINGS.

## JUST ARRIVED

The Latest **BIG HITS** FOR PIANO.

OVER THERE ...  
BRING BACK MY DADDY TO ME ...  
MOTHER DIXIE & YOU ...  
PAY DAY ...  
YANKEE MILITARY BALL ...

FOX TROT. ONE STEPS. ETC., ETC.

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.**

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1327.

**THE LEADING BRAND**

OF

HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.

TRADE MARK  
THE DOGS HEAD BRAND  
OF GUINNESS' STOUT  
ALE & STOUT

**THIS FAMOUS BRAND OF STOUT**

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND PURITY

**CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.**

SOLE AGENTS  
OF GUINNESS' STOUT  
AND ALL OTHER BEVERAGES  
AND WINE MERCHANTS

16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

TEL. NO. 135



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,  
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE  
CANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	Feb.
Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	
Monteagle	11th Dec.	Key West	

\* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.  
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times, etc., apply to the General Agent, Passenger Department, P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, 752, Hongkong.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Freight Department, P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd., 1st Floor, 752, Hongkong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
"ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.
"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cabins, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Telegrams are telegraphed with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Shidzuoka Maru" T. 12,520	{ MON. 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300 "Tango Maru" T. 13,760	{ SATUR. 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Shwah-wu" T. 8,500	{ SATURDAY, 23rd Sept.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, AUSTRALIA.

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

\* Katori Maru SUN. 20th Oct. at 11 a.m.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
KIBORI MARU	20,000	13th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, AICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
YUNO MARU	15,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	2nd November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without Notice.  
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"  
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"  
October 21st. November 18th

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, Tel. 1934.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.

or to REISS &amp; Co., Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	21st Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Chinhua	22nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	24th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	27th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 20, 1918.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijipanas	Java	in port	21st Sept.	Seizon
Nias	San Fco, Jap.	in port	25th Sept.	Java
Timanorek	Chingwantao	30th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java
Tjiliwong	Kobe & Moji	25th Sept.	27th Oct.	Macassar
Tjikini	Amoy	25th Sept.	29th Oct.	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
York Building. [15]  
Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.  
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 27th Sept. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 20th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow/Taiwang	Loongsang	Sun. 22nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues. 24th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed. 25th Sept. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 27th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thurs. 1st Oct. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the "KWAISANG" and "WITIA" calling at Swatow, Amoy, and Hongkong.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Hongkong and Yangtze River via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other wharves when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadea, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Utsheo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches &amp; Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

German Mercantile Losses.

The German mercantile marine has lost during the war 800 ships with about 29 million gross tonnage, or more than 50 per cent. of the total tonnage of 1914, which amounted to 5.5 millions.

Cork Steamers Bought Up.

Cork Steamship Company (which owns seven steamers) has been purchased by Furness, Withy and Co. The shareholders receive £5 0s. per share for 141,000 £2 shares. A number of shares changed hands at £3 10s. on Wednesday.

The "Marmora" Sunk.

The Admiralty announce that H.M. armoured merchant cruiser Marmora (Capt. in Walter E. Woodward, D.S.O., R.N.) was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine recently. Ten of her crew are missing, presumed killed. The Marmora was the twin screw P. and O. liner, of 10,549 tons, and was built by Harland and Wolff at Belfast in 1903.

British System of Shipbuilding in U. S. Yards.

Of the 287,500 tons of steel ships launched in America on July 4, 1915, 500 tons were on the new British longitudinal system of construction, says the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce." It also appears from cable advices that the record shipbuilding incident of America, namely, the launching of a 12,000 ton ship in 42 days from the laying of the keel by the Bethlehem Corporation was largely due to Mr. Schwab's adoption of the longitudinal system, which British naval architects first aimed at in the historic Great Eastern.

Requisition Rates Increased.

The Select Committee on National Expenditure make the subjoined statement in one part of their latest report—The Ministry of Shipping has agreed to an increase in the rates of hire for requisitioned merchant ships as from March 1, 1918, in respect of tramp steamers. The estimated annual cost of the concession is just over £1,000,000. The reasons for allowing this increase given to our Sub Committee which inquired into the matter were the increased cost of victualling, repairs and insurance falling upon the owners, as compared with that ruling when the rates of hire were fixed in the early months of the war.

Enemy Ships Confiscated.

It is stated in the North-German Lloyd Year Book for 1917-18 that the company's ships seized in North and South American and Siamese and Chinese waters represent a loss of freight room of over 100,000 tons. Altogether 115 German and Austrian ships have been confiscated, aggregating 704,000 tons. Regarding the situation after the war, the director-general of the company, Herr Heineken, contends that the proposed shipping pool, which is to exclude German, Austrian and Hungarian lines, will not greatly injure these, as Pool vessels will not be able to enter waters reserved by the Central Powers.

Officers for Merchant Ships.

The important question of the manning of the British mercantile marine has been engaging the special attention of the Shipping Controller. A meeting of representatives of the principal ship-owners who carry apprentices was held at the Ministry of Shipping, under the chairmanship of Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Controller, to consider the supply and treatment of recruits to the rank of officers. It had been estimated that, in order to meet the normal and war wastage of officers, it will be necessary at least to double the number of apprentices at present entered each month. The chairman pointed out that while up to the present the supply of officers had been more or less maintained by those released from sunken ships, when the supply of new tonnage exceeded the tonnage lost, as would soon be the case, the difficulties of providing officers must increase. The owners expressed themselves willing to assist so far as accommodation would permit, but urged that some part at least of the cost of providing any increased accommodation necessary should be met by the Government. The general sense of the meeting was to the effect that every ship which had or could be provided with suitable accommodation, should carry one or more apprentices, and the chairman promised that the view should be submitted to the Shipping Controller. It was stated that the accommodation for apprentices on the new standard ships would be increased.



## NOTICE.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

## "UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU SAIGON. Code A. B. C. 253 E2.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS KHANHOI, SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Copper-smiths, Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights, Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED ON SHORTEST NOTICE. REPAIRS AND TIME GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.

DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE. 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300. P. N. HULME, Manager.

## THE PACIFIC S.S. CO.'S

## Steamer "SENATOR"

Will load on or about OCTOBER 1st, 1918, for SINGAPORE.

For Freight rates, etc. Apply to:-

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Pone 792 & 795. G.P.O. Building. 3rd Floor.

## JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU

fortnightly joint-service of the

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	8,000	21st Sept. 1918.
REBRANDT	10,000	1st Oct.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576.

## NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHoji KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)  
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE,  
YOSHIOHARA, WOLIO, KAMAZAKI, SAKI,  
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAMIMARU, SAKI,  
IN OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:-  
NAGASAKI, KANATSU,  
WAKANATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,  
OSAKA, TSUBUGA, NAGOYA,  
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,  
MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK,  
TOKYO, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIJEN,  
TIANJIN, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,  
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,  
HAIKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,  
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:-  
Hongkong: "IWASAKI"  
Canton, Shanghai:  
"IWASAKISAL"

Codes:-AL, A.B.O. 5th ED.,  
Western Union and Bantley's.  
AGENCY FOR:-THE OSAKA  
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE  
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:-

S. SAYEKI, Manager.

No. 14, Fokier Street, Hongkong.

## CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,  
LIMITED.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

## "EURYLOCHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 9th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be affected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1918.

## HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SYMBOL	MEANING
1. (RED) ▲	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲	East (E.E. to E.W.)
5. ▲	West (W.W. to W.E.)
6. ▲	Gale expected to increase.
7. ▲	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is displayed in a variable "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is indicated that a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or on some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the signal, and that a black signal may possibly be displayed later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signal will be displayed at the summit of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Plover", Green Island Signal mast, the Signal mast on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the Signal mast on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Taikeikong, and the Signal mast near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyngwood.

The Night Signal will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. "Plover", and on the Harbour Office. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

## NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

1. WHITE	2. WHITE	3. GREEN	4. GREEN	5. WHITE	6. GREEN	7. RED
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	RED

The Night Signal will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. "Plover", and on the Harbour Office. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a CONE will be exhibited at the following stations:-

GAP ROCK, WAGLAN, STANLEY, ABERDEEN, SAU KI WAN, SAI KUNG, SEA TAI KOK, TAI PO.

To notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

## HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (NON-LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

The signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals:-

1. — 2. — 3. — 4. — 5. — 6. — 7. — 8. — 9. — 0. —

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:-

(a) Position of centre: by 4 symbols at one yard arm.

(b) Direction of motion and velocity of centre: by 5 symbols.

(c) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(d) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(e) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(f) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(g) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(h) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(i) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(j) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(k) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(l) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(m) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(n) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(o) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(p) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(q) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(r) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(s) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(t) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(u) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(v) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(w) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(x) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(y) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(z) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(aa) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(ab) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

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(ad) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

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(ar) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

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(av) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(aw) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(ax) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(ay) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(az) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(ba) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(bb) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(bc) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(bd) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(be) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

(bf) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

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(bk) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time: by 5 symbols at one yard arm (Tables 3 and 4).

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

## CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## "ANYO-MARU"

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th September, 1918, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd September, 1918, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th September, 1918, at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th September, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

## of the JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## HE Steamship

## "NIAS"

having arrived, from San Francisco, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 25th September, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 24th September at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1918.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. in receipt of telegraphic advice from the San Francisco office advising that the s.s. HANKING, Voy. 2 Out, sailed from that port on Sept. 14th.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

## TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

## THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	HEIGHT OF WALL AT END	HEIGHT OF WALL AT OTHER END	HEIGHT OF WALL AT OTHER END
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10	10
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10	10
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10	10
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10	10
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10	10
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100	20	10	10	10	10



## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Repeated Enemy Thrusts Fail.

London, September 18.

An Italian official message says:—We repulsed repeated thrusts against our defences at the head of the Siron Valley, northward of Grappa, inflicting heavy losses.

## NEW DUTCH NAVAL MINISTER.

The Hague, September 17.

Vice Admiral Mandin van Oate, commanding the Naval Station at Willemsoord, has been appointed Minister of Marine.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## MEDICINE FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, Sept. 18.

The Press Bureau says: General Pershing has replied to Mr. Lloyd George: Your congratulations are deeply appreciated. It shall be the American Army's endeavour to supply you with occasional doses of the same sort of medicine as needed until final victory is attained.

London, Sept. 17.

Owing to Mr. Lloyd George's indisposition Lord Beaverbrook's dinner in honour of Australian, New Zealand and South African journalists has been postponed till next week.

Later.

Mr. Lloyd George is convalescent.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 18.

A wireless Austrian official message says: The Italians stormed Tasson Ridge in the Monte Perma region five times, but were driven back each time, after bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

## FAMOUS FRENCH EXPLORER DEAD.

Paris, Sept. 18.

A Havas message states: Marcel Monnier, the famous China and Far East explorer, and author of Chinese drama, has died in France.

## AIR RAID ON BRUGES.

London, Sept. 18.

The Admiralty reports: Royal Air Force contingents, co-operating with the Navy from September 8 to 15, made several successful raids and dropped over 94 tons of bombs on Bruges Docks and enemy aerodromes with good results. Eleven bombs burst on the Quays at Bruges and a fire was started. Uytendaele aerodrome was attacked from a low altitude. One hangar took flame and fires were started among the workshops. The activity of enemy aircraft is below normal. We destroyed three, and drove down two uncontrollable. Two British have not returned and are believed to have landed in a neutral country.

## AMERICA'S MILITARY PROGRAMME.

Washington, Sept. 17.

The War Department has asked Congress to provide \$3,477,000,000 in addition to previous estimates for the enlarged American military programme of the coming year.

## NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Washington, Sept. 18.

Mr. John W. Davis of West Virginia, Solicitor General of the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.

(Continued on page 9.)

## OPIUM POSSESSION.

Fine of Sixteen Hundred Dollars.

A man and a woman were charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in possession of 31 tael of opium. Sergt. Wills presented.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defence and asked his Worship to discharge the second defendant as she was the wife of the first defendant. The husband had admitted that the opium was his. The fact was evident that the wife could not give evidence against the husband, neither could the husband give evidence against the wife in Court. The opium was found in the cubicle and at that time the husband was not there. The Police could not say that they found the opium in the woman's possession as the cubicle was rented by the first defendant.

After some further argument, the second defendant was discharged. Mr. d'Almada then pleaded guilty on behalf of the first defendant.

His Worship fined the defendant \$1,800, or, in default, four months' hard labour.

Mr. d'Almada then asked His Worship if he could reduce the fine, under the circumstances that defendant was acting only as an agent and did not know it was opium.

His Worship reduced the fine to \$1,600.

## Vicar's Cheese Hoard.

For having hoarded 180lb. of sugar and 133lb. of cheese, the Rev. Edward Mados Madoc, vicar of Matshill, Norfolk, was fined \$20, with \$10 costs, recently at East Dereham.

## A THEATRE SCENE.

Ticket-Collector Seriously Injured.

Two coolies employed at the Government Civil Hospital were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with assaulting a ticket-collector of the Ko Shing Theatre.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted and Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro appeared for the defendant.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that at about 7 p.m. last night the complainant, who was a ticket-collector in the Ko Shing Theatre, was sitting near the entrance when the defendants and others came in and tried to rush past him. The complainant stopped them and asked for their tickets, and it was alleged that the first defendant hit the complainant with an iron bar and the second with a hammer, while other instruments were also used. The complainant was badly injured. The first defendant was arrested in the street. The other defendant was identified at the Servants' Quarters at the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. d'Almada asked His Worship for a remand.

His Worship remanded the case till Wednesday at 11.30 a.m.

Mr. d'Almada said that the defendants were allowed bail at \$100, but he asked His Worship to reduce the amount, as they were in Government Service.

Inspector O'Sullivan objected on the grounds that the assault was a serious one.

Bail was allowed as before.

## "LION OF THE ARGONNE."

France's One-Armed General.

Gouraud! Don't call him *claw-worm*: Gouraud, *not* *claw*. Those two syllables form a name to conjure with, as no general is more popular in the French Army than this "colonial," this "African," with his long moustache and his pointed beard.

He is an infantry officer. He was born in 1867 and left the training school of St. Cyr in 1889. He fought in the Congo, he fought in Mauritania and captured the famous native chief Smory, then commanded a brigade in Morocco. And he is as good an organiser as a fighter. His whole life has been spent in fighting and organising, enduring privations and hardships, leading the same rude life as his soldiers, who worship him. He was in command of the French expeditionary force sent to the Dardanelles. There, as he was inspecting a hospital, a Turkish shell wounded him in the arm, and, gangrene supervening, Gouraud now wears an armless sleeve.

When he recovered he received a Command on the front in France, where his splendid resistance has won for him the glorious nickname, "the Lion of the Argonne." Don't imagine him as a kind of fierce swashbuckler. He is a highly educated man and when you spend an evening with him and he talks of his campaigns you could take him for a philosopher and a poet. There is no more seductive personality than Gouraud's—simple and cordial, grave and noble, steel-souled and kind-hearted.

Beloved by His Men.

He has assuredly what the French call "une belle prestance," "a noble bearing"; he is a man and a chief. He loves his men. Once when he had just been visiting an ambulance I asked him what was the moral of the wounded. He had talked to them all, and he answered: "Out of 250 of them there were only two whose eyes did not meet mine." When he speaks to them they answer without shyness, and their gaze follows him when he walks on, erect, without a stick, and his empty sleeve flapping alongside his lean body. From that gaze you know that the men are proud of their general, and that he may ask them anything.

Gouraud's conversation may be as bright or as random as possible, and yet you will not notice a useless word, a vague, meaningless sentence. He speaks with a precise directness when he has stopped just long enough to know what he is going to say, so that you never dare to speak locally. When he gives an order it is always clear, neat, exact, and you want to carry it out at once, as you feel that the mind which clearly thought it out is determined to take responsibility for it all through.

A smile from his strong mouth is more winning than anything I know, but he is not lavish with his smiles. The look of his blue eyes you never forget when you have felt it penetrating right through to the depth of your mind and soul.

A man of self-denial, of an unflinching will, of a highly-trained mind, of ever-resourceful nature—such is Gouraud, the general whose army outwitted and broke up the savage crush of the Crown Prince's hordes. "One who knows him."

## BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER.

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give help promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets may save the baby's life. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a trial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 South Main Road, Shanghai.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

## Transfer.

No. 648 Pte. T. Oliphant is transferred from "B" Company to the Artillery Company, dated 18.9.18.

## Leave.

Captain W. Russell is granted 1 month's leave from 17.9.18. Pte. T. G. Turnbull, "D" Company, is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 13.9.18. Pte. A. H. Skelton, "B" Company, is granted extension of leave until 7.1.19.

Annual Musketry Course. The following is the result of firing of Annual Course by No. 1 Platoon, "A" Company:—Number exercised 20; Marksmen, 2; 1st Class Shots 16; 2nd Class Shots 1; 3rd Class Shots 1.

The averages obtained were:—

Practice No. 13	14.7
" " 14	23.3
" " 15	12.6
" " 16	23.6
" " 17	12.8
" " 18	11.4
" " 19	6.3
Company average ...	104.7

## Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:—Monday, 23rd Sept.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Fall drill.

Tuesday, 24th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 26th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 27th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Fall drill: 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

## Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain F. W. James state:—

20th to 27th September:—E.L. Manning. Nightly. Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. On and after the 22nd inst. Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belchers, Lieut. Hall, Lyeaman, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Sonsouters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty. Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants Owendon and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Diy, R.E.D.S. Class 3, at Lyeaman at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergt. Barclay and Q. M. S. White, R.E.

Infantry Orders. Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY. Monday, 23rd Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 24th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 26th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 27th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 10 and 11. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY. Tuesday, 24th Sept.—5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches and dummies. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m., and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless all tests have been completed). 5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks, T. E. T.

## HONGKONG NO. 1 V.A.D.

Orders issued by Mrs. Ralphs state:—

Wednesday, September 25th.—5.30 p.m. Lecture by Mrs. Balkool at the Military Hospital.

Friday, September 27th.—10 a.m. Examination in First Aid at the Royal Naval Hospital, by D. Surgeon-General Draper, R.N. Monday, September 30th.—5 p.m. Monthly Competition, at the Helena May Institute.

## The Rainfall.

The heavy rains continue. According to Hongkong Observatory returns, the fall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. yesterday was 1.15 inch and for 24-day 2.91 inches; a total of 4.66 inches for two days.

## For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a number of old tennis racquets for the men of 88th Coy. R.G.A. The donors include Mrs. MacKintosh, Mr. F. A. Macintosh and Mr. Ringwald. Further gifts of the same character will be greatly appreciated.

Wednesday, 25th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 5 and 6 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. T. E. T. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 26th September.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles. 5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon (N.C.O.s and men as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Kowloon Docks, T. E. T.

Friday, 27th September.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Tuesday, 24th September.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 gun team and caissons at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 25th Sept.—5.00 p.m. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 gun teams at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 26th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 gun team and caissons at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 27th Sept.—7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters. MOUNTED SECTION. Monday, 23rd Sept.—5.15 p.m. At Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 26th Sept.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Tuesday, 24th Sept.—5.15 p.m. At Kennedy Road Range. T.E.T. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

RECRUITS. Monday, 23rd and Friday, 27th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Orberry. Dress, Drill order.

Detail. On duty 21st Sept., No. 4 Platoon (4); 22nd Sept., No. 5 Platoon (13); 23rd Sept., No. 6 Platoon (4); 24th Sept., No. 7 Platoon (4); 25th Sept., No. 8 Platoon (4); 26th Sept., Machine Gun Company (4); 27th Sept., No. 6 Platoon (4); 28th Sept., No. 1 Platoon (4); 29th Sept., No. 2 Platoon (4).

Orderly Officer for week ending 29th Sept., Lieut. O.H. Blason. Next for duty, Lieut. E. B. G. Souter.

Cadet Orders. Orders for Cadets Company by 2nd Lieut. J.E.W. Beard state:—

Uniform.—All Cadets requiring Uniform will report at Headquarters at 5 p.m. on Monday, 23rd Sept., in uniform.

Dress.—Service caps and tunics will be worn to all parades after 5 p.m., in future.

Parade.—Monday, 23rd Sept. 5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, fall in at Headquarters. 5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters. Wednesday, 25th Sept.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 2 and 3 Sections fall in at Yamnui Football Ground. 5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

## ASKING FOR £3,000,000.

A Great Scheme for Helping 3 Discharged Soldiers.

The Right Hon. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, writes in the Weekly Dispatch of July 14 as follows:—

One of the greatest problems confronting the Ministry of Pensions at the present moment is to find sufficient money to re-establish in life the soldier or sailor who has been discharged from the service and desires to start in business for himself.

I am making what may appear to be rather an audacious appeal. I want the sum of £3,000,000, with permission to use the money as I think fit. It is for the purpose of giving a fresh start in life to the men who have sacrificed everything to fight for their country.

Some little time ago Sir John Leigh presented me with £50,000 for this purpose. Since then I have had other amounts, totalling in all about £115,000. When I commenced appealing for money I received on an average about ten applications a week from men desirous of getting a business of their own. Last week 300 men applied for a grant. Next week I expect it will be 400.

It is perfectly obvious that the longer the war lasts the more urgent will the demand become. Very large numbers of men are continually being discharged through one cause and another, and in the national interest it is essential that they should be assisted to support themselves. Particularly is this so in the case of men suffering from tuberculosis. With a comparatively small sum of money—say £50—I can start them in business as poultry and pig farmers. It is also possible, provided the necessary funds are forthcoming, to get them away to the hot, dry climate of South Africa, where the Government takes an interest in them and assists in their settlement.

"Why cannot you get this £3,000,000 from the Government?" many people ask me. I can assure them it is not for the want of trying. By dint of superhuman effort I managed to get an increase in the pensions of discharged soldiers and sailors. It took six months of hard work, but the result was worth it.

There is some force in the argument of the Treasury that my proposal is outside the scope of the Royal Warrant, but while we argue nothing is done. Probably when the Government sees the value of the work being done they will help. I am throwing myself on the mercy of the great British public to assist me in solving one of the most acute problems of the war—that of the returned soldier.

Not long ago a London coterie-monger came up to me in the lobby of the House of Commons. He wanted what he called a "moke." Having lost a leg in the battle of Loos he was unable to tramp about the streets or push a barrow. With a donkey he thought the difficulty would be settled. And so it was. I sent one of my inspectors to his address, found his case was genuine one, and gave him £25, with which he was able to buy a donkey, a barrow, and a stock of fruit to sell.

There are thousands of these men in Great Britain to-day. Some are coterie-mongers, other painters, decorators, carpenters, plumbers, cycle-repairers, carriers. I want to give them a chance in life. The money required is not a great deal. For £25 can fit out a man as a jobbing plumber. For £50 a cycle-repairer can be installed in a little business which, with attention, will maintain his wife and family in comfort and spare Great Britain one of the greatest shames any country can witness—that of the old soldier begging for his living. Bootmaking is another industry which I am trying to re-establish through the medium of the discharged soldier. The man is trained under the Ministry of Pensions system and when capable is placed in employment. With a little capital I can put all these men into businesses of their own. As little as £10 will achieve this purpose in the case of bootmaking.

I am not pretending that £3,000,000 is anything like sufficient for solving the problem of finding employment for every discharged soldier. Obviously every man cannot start for himself. But there are thousands of sailors and soldiers who have a useful trade at their fingers' ends, only waiting for a little ready money to set them up for life. I have fixed £25 as the minimum amount I should like to give every man. I should much prefer to make it £50; if the money rolls in I would make it £75; should it pour in I would increase it to £100.

This money is not a loan; it is an out-and-out gift. Out of the £115,000 I have received in the last three months I have spent £50,000. None of it will be returned. I do not wish to saddle a man with a debt at the outset of his new life.

My scheme for the reconstruction of the soldier's life is at yet in its infancy. One of my pet projects which I am hopeful of realising before long is to get together three men—say, a painter, a carpenter, and a plumber—let them go into partnership, and with a grant of, perhaps, £150 from my fund, let them have a sound beginning in the struggle for life which after is certain to be extremely acute.

Essential industries are to be the backbone of the scheme. The men I wish to assist are those who have a trade which is of real service to the country. Speculative businesses I will not finance, unless those entering upon them have had some previous experience.

Before very long I am going to make a public appeal for the £3,000,000. About the end of the month I am going to speak at a big meeting at the Mansion House. Next week Mr. de Frece has undertaken to organise a series of matinees in the United Kingdom for the benefit of my fund. The Mayor of Southampton has promised to assist me also, the ward committees of the town are collecting subscriptions for me. The authorities at Glasgow, Brighton, Hastings, St. Leonards, Worthing, Eastbourne, and Bournemouth are also going to raise money for me.

I do not think any words of mine are necessary to show the extreme national importance of this fund. It is nothing short of a sentence of death to send a consumptive man back to the factory; it is cruelty to compel a man with say, one leg to take up work which causes him physical pain. Much better is it to retrain a man to an occupation commensurate with his powers. I am hopeful of reviving the nearly forgotten art of hand-sewn bootmaking; it is an ideal trade for a disabled man. For £50 I can retrain a business which has gone to rack and ruin while the owner has been fighting his country's battles.

Small businesses are the backbone of the country's industries. During the last few years they have been decreasing sadly owing to the competition of the big stores. But I am one of those people who are of the opinion that they should not be allowed to die. It is infinitely better from every point of view that a man should work for himself. The incentive is infinitely greater. We are spending between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 a day on this war. I have approached the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the £3,000,000 I so urgently want. He thought it was rather outside the scope of the Royal Warrant. It is to the public that I must appeal, the generous people of the British Islands who have contributed the wonderful sum of £11,000,000 to the Red Cross.

My appeal is for a constructive purpose. The money will prove of wonderful utility in the financial stability of the future, and will relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining large numbers of men in comparative idleness. And I want this £3,000,000 given to me to spend as I think fit. I can assure you that the money will be given only to deserving cases. Every man who applies to me for a grant has his claim thoroughly investigated. Before he is given anything the Ministry of Pensions has to be thoroughly satisfied that the money is not likely to be misapplied. Our methods are simple and speedy in the decisions arrived at. Twice I have had a donation from men







